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rule with care and deliberation. It can only act in the adjudication of specific cases involving individual rights. There is nothing theoretical or abstract or notional in the net result of its decision, as is necessarily the case with the legislative department of the government. Errors as a matter of course are sometimes made, but they are generally eliminated in time either by the courts or by the lawmakers. And it is a noteworthy fact that in the vast number of acts that pass the legislature every year, a very small per cent. are declared unconstitutional by our court. In short the work of the judiciary is, for the most part, rather preventive than curative, and when the public at large come to regard our courts with any other feeling than that of profound respect, the main bulwark of our personal liberty will be impaired thereby.

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#### NOTES OF CASES.

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**Electric Light Company's Right to Refuse Service to a Customer.**—The county court of Steuben county in *Benson v. American Illuminating Company*, 102 New York Supplement, 206, upholds the right of an electric light company to shut off the current without liability to the customer, where after the company has wired an office for light the customer makes defective connections with other wires, causing danger by fire, and refuses to remedy it. Under such circumstances, whatever damages the customer suffers by being deprived of light is due to his own fault, and not to the fault of the company.

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**Rights of Rival Telephone Companies.**—The Utah Supreme Court in *Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company v. Utah Independence Telephone Company*, 88 Pacific Reporter, 26, concedes the right of a new telephone company to adopt the same number for its trouble department as that used by its older competitor without fear of injunction on complaint of the older company. The fact that the older company's patrons might by mistake call up the rival company and tell it of defects in their telephones the court does not regard as ground for injunctive relief.

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**Distinction between Residence and Domicile.**—In *Pickering v. Winch*, 87 Pacific Reporter, 763, the Supreme Court of Oregon notes that residence and domicile are not interchangeable terms, and draws a distinction between such terms. Residence denotes a place of abode, whether temporary or permanent, while domicile denotes